

WASHING done for 2s. 6d. per dozen, on the notice. Reference if required. 178, Goswell Road, N. 1.

WANTED, to proceed to Wide Bay, one or two Strong Boat Makers. Apply this day, at BATHS, corner of Bridge and George streets.

WANTED, Shepherds for Wide Bay; Farm Labourable to milk; men cook, for town and country married men, and women, wife and house to do as farm servant, wife and house to do as farm servant; family with growing boys, &c. &c. **OLIVER STAINES**, Labour Office, Castle-street.

WANTED, Female Servant, as Cook. **VICTOR FARRMATT-STONE**.

WANTED, a **CLERK** accustomed to the duties of a Book-keeper. Must have a thorough knowledge of the Drapery Department. Apply by letter only to **MOORE AND CO.**

WANTED, a House, containing eight or nine rooms, suitable for a respectable family; must be garden, stables, and coach-house; neighbours to be consulted. **WILLIAM WATSON**, 10, Market-street.

WALLER and **CO.** **WYANDRILL-STONE**.

WANTED on Lease, a House, containing six or seven rooms, pleasantly situated. Address J. J. 103, Post Office.

WANTED, a good Drawing-room and Bedroom for a lady and gentlemen.

C. L., Box 103, Post Office.

WANTED, a Wet Nurse; one would be prepared to proceed to England. Apply to J. MOSELEY, No. 1, Mylne-buildings, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, Two Plasterers. Apply at Mr. L. VAN'S Buildings, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good Four-room Coach or Carriage. Apply to Mr. JOHN SOLOMON, No. 1, Point.

WANTED, a General Female Servant at the house Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets.

WANTED to PURCHASE a Farm, suited for pastoral and agricultural purposes, on which there are considerable outgoings, within reach of communication with Sydney. Address to M. C. Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld, George-street.

WANTED to BE KNOWN.—PORTLAND Cement, White Portland Cement, and White Portland Cement, for sale by the Wharf.

WANTED, a Barmaid. Apply at the Royal Hotel, Sydney.

WANTED, Four good Stone Cutters, to go to castle. Apply at 100, Kent-st. to JOHN HEAL.

WANTED, immediately, for an hotel at Port George, a respectable, reliable man, capable, without family man to act as Cook, and the woman as Landlady, to D. COHEN and CO. Spring-street.

WANTED, Ten or Twelve Bricklayers, and four or five Carpenters, for the new OVRSEA'S building, at Mr. Symes' building, Pettie Point.

WANTED, an Office Lad. Apply before 11 o'clock, Mr. F. H. GRUNDY, 30, Hunter-street.

WANTED to Purchase, a small Detached Cottage with water frontage. Address, NARRAHERALD Office.

WANTED, a Milliner; also, a Showwoman, Ayr.

J. BUTLER, 71, William-street.

WANTED, a Young Woman, as Nursemaid, with good handwriting, to attend a lady at her residence, between the hours of 10 and 12, to Mrs. DUNSMIR, 49, Cathcart-street.

WANTED, a Dressmaker, and apprentices for the Dressmaking business. Apply to Miss BURKE, 83, Prince-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as House or Parlourmaid. Apply to Mrs. MEWBURN, 80, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Coppermith, J. FITZPATRICK, Glasgow.

WANTED, a Female, to attend to a small Grocer's Shop, references required. FITZPATRICK, Glasgow, or King and Kent streets.

WANTED, respectable Furnished Apartments in Glasgow, for a family of five persons. Apply to Mr. JAMES WATSON, 10, Glasgow-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. J. Hunter, 10, St. John's-street.

WANTED to SELL, a Cucumber, 10 feet long, 1 1/2 inches thick, 1 1/2 inches round, 1 1/2 inches thick. Cedar Shop—acres, 217, George-street.

WANTED, a Labourer. Apply to J. DONOHO, 1, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a Shop for a butcher's business in George-street, or at Miller's Point, or the corner of the neighbourhood of Newtown. F. MCARDOLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, an Upholsterer, at HUNTS FUR Wareoom, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply to Mrs. J. B. BARNES, 10, St. John's-street.

WANTED, a good wages will be given. Apply to J. B. BARNES, 10, St. John's-street.

WANTED, an active Young Man or Lad to himself generally useful. Apply at the Golden Broom, 10, St. John's-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, to mind a baby. Apply to Mrs. WELLS, 12, High-street.

WANTED, two competent Housemaids. Apply to Cunningham's Commercial Hotel, King and George-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. K. ROBERTSON, 10, St. John's-street.

WANTED, Two Seamen, accustomed to take care of stock on board ship, to proceed to San Francisco Apply at the Shipping Master's Office at 10 o'clock.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, Board and Residence, private family, five minutes walk from Post Office. Apply to J. C. B. 100, King-street East.

WANTED,—In a first-rate established and profitable business in the town, a Partner Wanted. A enterprising young man with a fine chance worthy of embarking his Capital not less than £250 required. Apply at AUSTIN'S Labour Mart, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Mayor Inn.

WANTED, a Resident Governess. Apply to Mrs. D. H. B. BERT, Ladies' School, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, situation as Waiter; good references to be given. Apply 102, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a General Servant where another is wanted. Apply 286, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a situation as Nurse or Housemaid. Address E. M. H. Office.

WANTED, a Carpenter and a Painter. Apply to F. E. E. L. builder, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, for a Lawyer's Office in the County, an experienced Clerk. Apply by letter, to D. M. C. P. D. 10, St. James's-street, London.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply before 12 o'clock to Mrs. FLOWER, 138, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a Cook, who can also wash well. Apply to Mr. SAUNDERS, No. 3, Marlborough-street Darlinghurst.

WANTED, an Engine Driver; none but steady need apply. DUGUID and MANSON, Market Point.

WANTED, a Female General House Servant and wages. Apply at 32, late 69, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Commodore Store House, situated in Hunter-street and Market-street, the local Pitt-street, George-street, or Wynyard Square. A. J. HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Boy, fourteen to fifteen years of age to make himself generally useful. Apply to George-street, opposite the EXHIBITION Office.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 50, Market-street.

WANTED, for a Family in the G-untry, a Good Cook and competent to teach English, French and Cook Office.

WANTED, by a Young Woman, a situation as General Servant, where the washing is not done.

WANTED to Purchase, a good GOAT, in Apply Petty's Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED to SELL, a BAY COB, 5 years hands, quick in saddle and harness; will bang town. War, and free from vice. Price Trial given. 95, Castlereagh-road.

WANTED to BORROW, the sum of £50; good security will be given. Interest paid weekly; sum; the principal of which will be paid in 3, 6, 12 months. Address A. W. W. HERALD Office.

WANTED to SELL, a Water Cate (heavily

years of age, TOM, cottage, tolerably good.
Address G. TOM, Bookman, Bathurst.

FARMS—Several choice Agricultural FARMS, the FARMING ROY, TO LET on lease, or SELL, apply to Mr. G. TOM, Bookman, Bathurst.

LAND AND ALLOTMENTS—20 suburban allotments, in various localities, near the city, for SALE, contract, ALO 77 seven cottages. Apply to R. ROY, Bathurst.

RESIDENCE—A large, a substantially built HOME, USE of five rooms, with about three-quarters of good garden land, having a frontage to Neutral Bay, and a view of the water, with a large garden, and the best possible condition. Price \$2000. Apply ROY, Sydney, Lloyd's chambers.

LAND, PRIVATELY, that splendid PROPERTY, at the Goodwood Estate, near the city, and opposite the markets, occupied by the Scottish Company, Palmer and Fryer, Mr. Hughes, and others, and part of the property of W. GRAHAM, Esq. of 5, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

RESIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterloo Road, for Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. BROWN and THRELKELD, 231, George-

NDAY.

under persons, and was sentenced to pay 20s. penalty for each offence, and to be imprisoned, publicly, for three months, if he failed to pay the same, and was fined 5s. with 3s. 6d. costs, for 20s. penalty on January 12th, kept his house open for the sale of liquor. Daniel Tierney, of Pitt-street, publican, for selling liquor to a person under 40 years of age, was fined 5s. 6d. costs. Saul Solomon, of Pitt-street, pleaded guilty to an information in which he was charged with having, on Sunday, the 12th instant, unlawfully traded in oranges and coles, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. with 2s. 6d. costs.

About three hours were occupied in hearing a charge in which stands over for further investigation on Friday.

In the case of Regina v. Hughes, the prisoner was discharged on his own recognizances. In Regina v. Wagner, charged with horse-stealing, the prisoner was committed to the County Gaol, and in Regina v. Ruddy, for horse-stealing, the prisoner was admitted to bail.

The Court adjourned sine die.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

The half yearly general meeting of the shareholders in the Sydney Exchange Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Sydney Club.

Mr. T. C. Brellin, the Chairman of the Company,

NDAY.

Lawrence Sweetman was convicted of having been absent from his work while in the performance of his duty in apprehending desertion. Fined 20s, or one week's imprisonment.

Thomas Andrews, suspected of desertion from the Marine Barracks, was sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment.

Three other cases of desertion were remanded.

Henry Dunford, master of the brig *Alarm*, was summoned by six shillings for wages, in the whole amounting to £16 10s, which he refused to pay, with 5s. 2d. costs on each claim.

Alfred Grimsone was summoned by Mary Mackrinn for being a common law servant, and was ordered to pay 7s. and 8s. 6d. costs.

In presenting Dr. Asquith's report, the directors of the Sydney Exchange Company have the gratification of reporting that the building will be completed about the end of the present month.

CORRECTIONS.

The extracts enumerated in our report have been satisfactorily corrected, with the exception of that Mr. Bishop, for Mr. Jones, and Joseph, for John.

Of the half-year contracts here entered into: (1) Mr. Parish, for plastering partitions in the upper floor; (2) Mr. Jones, for plastering the front steps; both of which have been completed; (3) with Mr. Jones, for plastering the side walls, varying required; and (4) with Mr. Pinkster, for the erection of a new roof over the front entrance, as yet uncompleted.

The directors have a great satisfaction in the view of the

the Goulburn

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Timothy Fuller was arraigned on an information which charged him with stealing, at Woodhouseleigh, a horse, the property of Robert Mackenzie. The jury found Fuller guilty. He was then arraigned on an information which charged him with having, on the 16th of May, 1891, at Woodhouseleigh, stolen a certain wearing apparel, from the person of one Robert Mackenzie. He was found guilty. The Crown Prosecutor said that as the prisoner had been found guilty on the previous day, he would not press the present one. The prisoner was then sentenced to the penitentiary for the first information to seven years' hard labour on the

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the needs of the people involved. It is important to listen to all sides and to understand the underlying causes of the problem.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 H. B. MORGAN
 No. 3, Fitzroy Terrace, Redfern, 20th July.

(From Saturday's Maitland Mercury.)

DEPARTURES.

July 20—Emma, for Melbourne.
July 20—Brandy, for Melbourne.
July 20—Stanford, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY—Bonnie Dundee, for Melbourne; Tarama (a), for Hart Head; Wunga Wunga (s), and Golden Spring, for Melbourne; Boonwaga (s), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCE.

July 20—Golden Spring, brig, 193 tons, Captain Moffatt, for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARD.

July 20—Abladen, from Swallowtail, 25 tons potatoes, 600 bushels maize, 7 bags bran; Hepper and Specialist, from Newcastle, with 210 tons coals; Williams and Ann, from Shell Harbour, with 21 tons coals; and 100 tons coals; 100 tons coals, 200 lbs butter, 10 coops ewes, 15 pigs; Illawarra (s), from Wollongong, with 21 tons coals, 100 lbs butter, 4 lambs, 41 pigs, 2 coops poultry, 81 skins leather, 33 kegs butter; Paterson (s), from Newcastle, with 135 tonnes bay, 125 bags maize, 11 cases cheese, 4 calves, 4 hogs, 4 horses, 100 sheep, 3 bags cotton, 8 pigs, 22 carriage boxes, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARD.

July 20—Nancy, for Gull, Ann and Jane, Margaret, and Alexander and John, for New South Wales; William and Ann, for Mitchell, for Brisbane Water; William and Ann, for Shell Harbour.

EXPORT.

July 20—Golden Spring, for Melbourne: 80,000 feet of kiln-dry, 500 coops, 100 felled, 1400 bushels maize, 1200 bushels

SHIPS' MAIL.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR CALIFORNIA.—By the *Schatspelot*, this evening, at 6.

FOR AFRICA.—By the *Worcester*, on Thursday, at 6.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the *Clarendon*, this evening, at 6.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the *Mon*, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

FOR THE EAST.—By the *Worcester*, on Thursday, at 12 noon.

FOR MONTANA BAY.—By the *Boomerang* (s), to-morrow, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR THE BAY.—By the *Wairarapa* (s), on Thursday, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the *Tasmania* (s), this evening, at 11 a.m.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Entered offices: July 20. *Polity*, 152 tons; *Captain Holford*, for Wellington; *Clarendon*, 158 tons; *Polity*, 152 tons; *Worcester*, 158 tons; *Wonga Wonga* (s), the Sydney, 158 tons; *Captain Walker*, for Melbourne.

MAILS TO ENGLAND.—A mail will be made up at the Sydney Post Office, on Saturday morning, for the steamer *Wonga Wonga* (s), by the *Wonga Wonga*, to be sent on by the steamer *King Philip*, on Saturday morning. This is a good opportunity of sending the Colonists' duplicates.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.—Jessie, schooner, 145 tons, Captain Boverly, from
Geelong.

July 17.—Mary Grant, brig, 166 tons, Captain Murray, from
Sydney.

July 18.—Shamrock, brig, 184 tons, Captain Punch, from
Sydney.

July 18.—Margaret, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Simmons, from
Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.—Jane, schooner, Captain Frantovich, for Melbourne,
with 200 tons coal.

July 18.—Mary Ann, brig, Captain O'Hagan, for Launceston,
with 200 tons coal, 41,000 feet cedar.

COASTERS INWARD.

July 18.—Mingora, brig, from Newcastle.

DIARY.						
MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.						
	July.	Place	SUN	Sets	HIGH WATER.	
					Morn.	Aftern
21	TUESDAY	7 4	5 8	8 15	8 3	
MOON.—Now, this day, at 4h. 16m. 13s. p.m.						

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.				
SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.				
Dial	Engines	Mixed Traffic	Coal	Mixed Traffic

STATIONS.		MILES.		STATIONS.		MILES.	
0	Leaves	A.M.	A.M.	1.30	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
12	Syracuse	5:30	10:11	1.40	4:23	5:42	8:14
12	Newtown	5:37	10:17	1.47	4:32	5:52	8:21
13	Ashfield	5:47	10:17	1.57	4:42	6:02	8:31
14	Burdock	5:57	10:17	2.02	4:52	6:12	8:41
15	Homestead	5:57	10:27	2.07	5:02	6:22	8:51
17	Parramatta	7:15	10:45	2.17	5:12	6:32	9:01
17	Fairfield	7:31	10:45	2:18	5:13	6:33	9:01
22	Liverpool	7:31	11:15	2:31	5:26	6:46	9:14

LAVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.									
Dist.		Mixed Trains.			Goods		Mixed Trains		
Miles.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.		
0	LAVERPOOL.....	6:30	8:15	11:45					
4	Fairfield.....	8:43	2:35	11:45		8:43	5:45		
6	Formanby.....	7:15	8:45	12:15		7:15	8:15		
10	Honabrook.....	7:15	8:0	12:15		7:15	8:15		
15	Burwood.....	7:15	8:4	12:15		7:15	8:15		
17	Ashfield.....	7:24	9:3	12:24		7:24	8:24		
30	Newtown.....	7:37	9:22	12:37		7:37	8:37		

23 Sydney..... 7-42 9-27 12-42 4-42 6-57

The **SUNDAY TRAINS** leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9-20 a.m., 2-45 p.m., and 5-30 p.m. Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9-15 a.m., 2-30 p.m., and 5-15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

8	Newcastle—Honeysuckle Point.....	7-30	8-0	7-30	8-0
9	Hexham.....	8-0	8-30	8-0	8-30
10	Maitland.....	8-24	8-54	8-24	8-54

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Maitland.....	8-45	4-10	8-45	4-10
6	Hexham.....	9-5	4-20	9-5	4-20
16	Newcastle.....	9-39	5-4	9-39	5-4

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1857

THE discussion of the Land Bill in Victoria will doubtless tend to convince the members of our Legislature that nothing but moderation and good faith can rescue this country from fatal legislation. While the two parties in the Assembly of Victoria have been debating the terms upon which the Government shall resume the possession of the runs, a Convention has assembled right opposite to their chamber, which starts with a fundamental principle that there shall be no runs at all! The petition which we gave a week or two ago was not what might have been imagined, a random shot, but the announcement of a land theory fatal to every existing interest, and disposing at once of all the machinery of the Government Land Bill. It is demanded as a right that leaseholders shall be abolished, that the Crown shall sell at a fixed price. The three principles of the Convention are, free selection,—that is, we infer from the context, selection anywhere,—the abolition of auction, and open pasturage. The Convention is composed chiefly of persons who call themselves representatives of Melbourne and its vicinity. They describe themselves as chiefly workingmen. Among them, however, we find the name of Sir GEORGE STREIBER, who has had good experience in the management of stock, and who previously acquired a little of the taint of its atmosphere. The following may be taken as his confession of faith:—

"Sir George Stephen (Melbourne) seconded the motion, and, after some preliminary remarks, said that there was one broad principle on which they were all agreed, and that was, that the land of the colony was not already being sold by sale, belonged to the people, and it was for the people to decide how their property should be administered. On this principle they were agreed, and on this principle they were at variance with the House of Assembly. (Hear.) They should not lose any time in avowing this principle in the most public manner, in order that they might be at once in a position to act."

What hope can there be when men, possessing some knowledge of constitutional law, tell such a meeting that the lands in the colony are theirs, and that they have a right to dispose of them as they think proper. If such were our opinion we should at once support a much larger measure than these gentlemen propose to advocate. It would then become the duty of every man to his family to put in his claim to this general inheritance. All we should then require would be a court for the distribution of this property, and a sort of enclosure for the lands of each pretender. The very foundation of all these pretences. The land in the colonies is not otherwise the property of its inhabitants than that they hold there in trust for the benefit of all who are here, and all who may hereafter come. Were it not so,

the very evil deprecated would naturally follow, and we should have territories, sufficient to sustain nations, parcelled out among two or three hundred thousand people. It is natural to expect that uneducated natives will assume a title to public property, the owner of which is the State. They have not been accustomed to recognise property except that personally appropriated. It is difficult to suppose, however, that Sir GORDON STUART can be ignorant that all property in the Australian soil is derived from the State, and that its possession is guaranteed by that authority alone. To address a number of men spontaneously forming a Convention as the proprietors of the soil, is to abuse their ignorance, and probably to lead them to extravagance of expectation, if not still greater mischief. The total disregard of the existing rights in the Land Convention, shows how much confidence can be reposed in an assembly thus together by one dominant section of the people. As a matter of fact the British Government has established the pre-eminence of the soil, by flockmasters, upon the payment of certain dues. Under this tenure they have occupied the country for many years. In this land movement they are not even recognised, and their property is coldly devoted to destruction. The common pasture proposed is, of course, to them no pasture at all, and thus, without even the formality of deliberation, they are to be ruined. We have no doubt that the greater part of the persons who have supported these views are unconscious of any of the facts which they probably would shrink from affirming categorically by the principles which they have adopted. They are seeing things only, and resolve to shut their eyes to everything beside, and did it entirely depend upon their will, the earliest and not the least colonial interest—that which has been the basis of every other—would, as a nuisance, be swept away.

The proceedings at Melbourne are a warning to the inhabitants of this colony; they suggest the importance of an early, and at the same time, equitable settlement of the land policy. There are no powerful passions yet aroused to darken this question. There is no considerable class desirous of destroying or confiscating existing interests. It is possible indeed, that men, determined to have office at any price will strive to get it by stirring up the very dogs; but at present the colony is capable of defending itself against the domination of any class, and will at no distant date have the opportunity calmly to adjust the land policy alike to existing and future interests. Nothing, indeed, could justify the confiscation of rights since they are perfectly compatible with the rapid progress of colonies.

The formation of a Convention of delegates to overawe the Victorian Legislature is just one of those expedients which might be expected. We have always advocated a second Chamber, but ultra-reformers are disposed to have a third—in authority the first. If the power of faction to weaken the mind were not everywhere apparent, we should expect that both parties in the Assembly would discountenance the suggestion of their volunteer rivals. Perhaps it is because of that excesses of all kinds should be allowed to run themselves out. We hope that the extempore Legislature will be properly reported. The public derive great advantages from seeing those whose chief vocation has been to destroy, attempt the task of reconstruction. If one gleam of light, one grain of sense remain, they instantly become more moderate. Responsibility acts upon those who are politically intoxicated as fright or danger upon a drunken man. Such is sometimes the case with our friends, that it is advantageous to know what is in the very bottom of a system, and how far its advocates propose to carry a theory.

THE insurrection in India, the particulars of which have now been pretty fully placed before our readers, is certainly one of the most serious difficulties that has affected the internal administration of that country for many years past. The fears uttered in the first moment of panic, that the Empire would have to be reconquered, were undoubtedly exaggerated, and a more accurate knowledge of the danger has reduced its apparent magnitude. Still, the most favourable view of it shews the crisis to be one of considerable danger, and it is all the more perplexing to us here because, though vigorous military movements may crush out the rebellion, it will need much time and much discretion to do away with the causes that have fomented it.

The immediate occasion of the outbreak is said to be the discovery by the troops that the cartridges served out to them had been in some way or other prepared with pork fat; and pork being abhorrent to Mussulmen, their religious feelings were strongly excited at what they regarded as a deception and outrage perpetrated upon them. The Government does not appear to be chargeable with any intentional violation of the religious prejudices of the people. Until the mutiny showed itself they were ignorant that any objectionable material was used in preparing the ammunition. The cartridges were made by a private contract, and the contract was taken by a native, who had employed pork fat because he could obtain it cheaper than he could buy other fat. Immediately on the complaint being made, an inquiry was ordered, which was made an open one, in order to satisfy the Sepoys that no concealment whatever was intended; and orders were at once issued that there should be no compulsion to use ammunition to which there could be any reasonable objection. If the use of pork fat, therefore, were the only grievance, the Government gave every proof in its power that it was an unintended one, and should be promptly removed. But the manner of making the complaint, and the manner of dealing with it, was such as to afford the occasion for giving expression to a mutinous spirit than the cause of it. An under-current of dissatisfaction of long

existence found vent. If there had been a general spirit of contentment pervading the army, any particular grievance could have been properly presented to the authorities, and removed without any breach of discipline. But the rapid manner in which the mutiny spread over the country showed that the spark fell on material already inflammable. The extent of the insurrection, great as it is, is not fully indicative of the extent of the dissatisfaction. Many regiments which have not openly mutinied are in a very excitable state, and are only kept in awe by stronger forces which are near to them. Suspected regiments are being disbanded as fast as possible, in order to weed out of the army the noxious element.

What is the cause of this disaffection, which is now proved to exist so widely in the Indian army? Spectators at a distance may well be modest in venturing an opinion, where persons long resident on the spot are puzzled to account for it. Out of all the Indian journals that have reached us we can find not two that agree in their diagnosis of the social disease. They furnish the most opposite and contradictory explanations of the state of affairs, and deny each other's statements with a

positiveness which utterly perplexes the reader who seeks information in their pages. Some assert that the men have been too well treated, and have grown saucy, while others point out that they have risen against gallant and iniquitous oppression. Some ascribe the mutiny to the unceasing annexation which has added province after province to the British empire, while others trace it to a too great tolerance of native rights and the intrigues of native princes who, contrary to all sound policy, have been allowed to remain independent. There are not wanting those who see in it the result of the teaching of the missionaries, while others offend against the national religion, while others pronounce it to be the natural fruits of a false and guilty pandering to the idolatrous worship of the country. To some it appears to originate in the inducements that have been offered to the natives to aspire to posts of honour and distinction, while to others it seems as clearly owing to the strictness with which the distinction between the conquerors and the conquered has been maintained. The fact that so many and such different explanations of the prevalent discontent have been offered, no one of which commends itself as satisfactory or as sufficiently accounting for the state of affairs, seems a tolerable proof that there must be more than one reason for it. If it had its origin in one cause alone, that cause would be discernible, with sufficient distinctness to make it discernible to all who were well acquainted with Indian affairs, and its relation to the effect could be easily traced. That there must be a close and rigid inquiry, and the Indian army must be largely reconstituted, all seem to agree, but what the inquiry will bring forth, and what the military innovations will be, are points which no one seems to see exactly.

The pay of the Sepoy furnishes no absolute ground of complaint. It is quite equal to the average wages of labour, and there are retiring pensions which make the service attractive. Yet urged to economy by the perpetually increasing burden of the public debt, the East India Company have not unfrequently nibbled at the emoluments of the soldier in a manner calculated to excite a feeling of distrust and discontent. For a Government to be strong in the affections of its subjects, the first essential is that it should keep good faith, and that the most implicit reliance should be placed in its promises. For the sake of economy the Company's Directors have sanctioned any evasion of their engagements, it will prove to have been an expensive policy in the long run. A very large increase must be at once made to the European troops, and must be maintained for a long time, if not permanently, and the cost of this will far outweigh the amount of the saving.

There appears to be very little, if any, of what can be called patriotism in the history connected with the insurrection. The Indian caste has so long been subject that their history has only been the story of a change of masters, and their present masters are the best they have had for a long time. Two years ago the army was largely recruited from Oude, the peasantry gladly finding a refuge there from the exactions and tyranny of their native rulers. Since Oude has annexed recruits came forward in less abundance, for the Oude warriors, enjoying rest and security, no less despised the British than at home. No better tribute could be offered than to the superiority of British over native rule.

The Governor-Generalship of India is no bed of roses. There never has been a time when the administration of its affairs has not taxed the energy and genius of its ruler. Each fresh Governor finds fresh troubles awaiting him. Though Lord CANNING succeeded to the inheritance of a Persian war, that war has been happily brought to a speedy end, and with this difficulty removed it might have seemed that it only remained for him to follow out those internal improvements which his predecessor had initiated. But he has no such easy task. He is called suddenly to grapple with a perplexing difficulty, and where from a multitude of councillors he obtains only contradictory advice. It is one of those emergencies which try the mettle of a ruler, and prove what sort of man is made of. There seems to be no doubt but that the reaction will speedily be put down. The mutineers from Meerut have taken refuge in Delhi, and thither probably will concentrate all who sympathise with them, and who can effect a junction. But shut up there, they will be forced to yield to the force that will be brought against them. There is no power to relieve them, and there is no spirit to sustain them. Desperation only can nerve their arms. It was well that this mutiny did not occur during the Russian war, as it would have been an immense encouragement to Russia, as well as a most unreasonable tax on the military resources of Britain. It is well even that the Persian war was over before the disaffection broke out, as no reliance could have been placed on the steadiness of the troops, and the enemy would have been encouraged to tamper with their fidelity. There must always be something to do, and something hazardous in the Government of India. It was far easier for CLIVE and HASTINGS to overrun the country with victorious armies than it is for their successors to consolidate it into a prosperous, contented, and united empire.

THE ELECTORAL REFORM LEAGUE.
 The imposing demonstration of the Electoral Reform Movement, as defined by the resolutions adopted by the League, took place yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called for one o'clock, but at least an hour after that time the assembly did not amount to more than 100 persons. Indeed, if we may state bare facts, it was the mere ceremony of putting up the hustings, which induced any initiatory attendance at all. However, by keeping the theatre of attraction open, we will venture to say, with a large liberality, that more excitement will be produced, and that the people were collected together to express their sentiments on the great and important subject propounded to them. On the platform we observed Mr. Robert Campbell, M.L.A., Mr. Charles Cowper, M.L.A., Mr. Benbow, Mr. Alderman Egan, Mr. Edward Hunt, Dr. Salter, Mr. John G. Gifford, Mr. John G. Gifford, and Mr. Benbow. Mr. B. Campbell took the chair.

At a later period of the proceedings, they were interrupted by a band of music, which had evidently been got up in expectation of a grand event, but which was eventually silenced by the fiat of the Chairman, who most properly and decorously ordered the procedure of the business of the meeting.

Letters were read during the proceedings from Mr. John Robertson, M.L.A., and also from Mr. James Byrnes, M.L.A., of South Cumberland, announcing their concurrence in the objects of the League, but regretting their inability to attend and take part in the business of the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. CAMERON, M.L.A., presided as Chairman. On the coming forward to the stage, he had a short chat on an occasion as notified in the public advertisement. (The advertisement convening the meeting was then read. The place they had met in had been selected merely from the circumstance that the theatre was the only place in the town where the doors of the theatre, to hold such a public meeting in. He called this a public meeting of great importance, and although convened in an open space, it might appear that there were so many people present as might have been expected to send a demonstration to the town.) There would not, he hoped, to amimate those whose hearts were in the cause, on behalf of which they had that day assembled to support and encourage the movement. The movement for the emancipation from last February was originated in consequence of the rejection of Mr.

FORSTER'S BILL FOR ELECTORAL REFORM, AND WHICH
the bill was thrown out during the last sitting
of the Assembly. It would be the greatest triumph
he saw around him, that a similar association was
formed many years back, in support of the principles
of universal suffrage for—that was, universal
suffrage. (Cheers.) Although the Association
of many of those who were with them in fighting the
battle of political freedom and political reform, to be
foremost against them, he did not see any of them
at the present session. He was quite sure that the present occasion
was the first time since the year 1848, when the
command from all sections of the community sympathy
for the cause of universal suffrage, they were continually
taunted and reviled since that time, and he was
contending for universal suffrage, and even some
of his own friends threw out taunts, and would
tell him an unfortunate blind man was
in the street and crying for the cause of future
constituents under universal suffrage." But he was
not to be put down by any unjust taunts of that kind,
for his labours on behalf of the measure were directed
to the benefit of the whole of the masses of the
people, (cheers) not only in his own eyes, but in the
eyes of the public at large. (Hear, hear.) The great
principle at stake despised him that he had no right,
as a member of the Assembly, to give up the cause
—might be their position, to convince them that what
man made in God's image. If it pleased God, the
Creator of the world, to place inhabitants upon the
earth, situated as they were, he should not be
wondering that the many lords, bishops, and persons
assembling to rule mankind, should be
taken away from men of mature age the right
of universal suffrage. It was the consideration
of the principle, their inherent right, to
judge for themselves which was the better of the
cause, and whatever labours it might cost him in
carrying out of its complete recognition this principle,
he would do it cheerfully up to them. (Cheers.) He
was glad to see the noble lords and members
uniting in support of the cause, so large a assembly
as that before him, sufficient, he hoped, to assist in
bringing to fulfilment the great principle on behalf
of which they were exerting themselves, especially
when they considered the position of the country
were contending for—particularly that of extension of
the suffrage. They would remember that the present
body of men govern the councils of the country
were many years back, and that the country
but now it was the fashion of the day with the same body
of men to turn back upon their former principles and to
contend for extension of the suffrage and redistribution
of seats. He was glad to see the noble lords and
they said could be only advocated by a set of persons
anxious to wrest from others their property to divide
among themselves, and by men desirous of putting
the country under the dominion of a few lords.
Now, advocating in some measure, the principle they
were contending for, so far as the proposed new Electoral
Act went, they might well congratulate themselves on
their victory, and they might well congratulate themselves on
their principles which these men dare no longer
deny. (Cheers.) With these observations he had much
pleasure in calling upon the honorary secretary to read
the names of the members who had drawn up and had been
circulated from the committee, and who were throughout the
country. (Cheers.)

The Secretary then read the address. Mr. Lawrence, M. L. C., said he had the honor of appearing before the committee to move the adoption of the petition that had been prepared by the Comtee of the Electoral Reform League. That task had been entrusted to him in conjunction with his hon. friend Mr. H. C. H. and he was glad to have the opportunity that illness had kept Mr. Dalley from attending. He said—*the only thing that could have done so.* Yet he was sure they would be pleased to hear that their high regard for Mr. Dalley was not unavailing, and that though he was able to move about, yet his physicians would doubtless have been there, yet his physicians had forbidden his so doing, lost the excitement might prove to be too costly, possibly fatal. He was sure that, under these circumstances, the meeting would excuse Mr. Dalley's non-appearance; especially when (Mr. L.) assured them that their member's presence was with them in the cause. He had the honor to move the adoption of the petition. It set forth the principles that the

committee conceived ought to be the guiding principle for every measure of Electoral Reform. In the first place, the principle of equality of population and equality of electoral districts. Now they had been taken to task for the phraseology of this paragraph. They had been asked what they meant by equality of population. They had said that it was the principle of importance that there should be no misunderstanding on this matter; but they were none so blind as those who would not see—none so dull as those who would not understand. To use the words of the famous Duke of Devonshire, "equality of population" is no mistake, there can be no mistake, and there shall be no mistake." They had been asked in one place whether they meant by this equality equal areas of population, or equal equalised areas, or equal equalised areas, or equalised nothing to do with squares, or circles, or any other conceivable trigonometrical figure?—what they demanded was equality of representation, and that was what they meant. They had said that the largest population should elect the least number of members, but that they never did so. No matter how small the electoral district be large or whether it be small, it should return to its population. This they had said, and they had said just what they meant, and he would challenge those on the opposite side to deny its justice, or to prove its injustice. There had never been any other form of providing for representation under any constitutional Government; and that was the principle which had been followed in Great Britain had been supposed to be provided; but in departing as they had done from some part of the principles, the apologists of the scheme had been obliged to set up a virtue in place of an actual representation. What would it avail them to say that the principle of representation based on population had been enunciated by Lord John Russell. What moreover had been done on that occasion? They began by dividing the country into 112 members, they returned two members each, thus obtaining 224 members to be distributed afterwards. There were then 39 boroughs with less than 4000 inhabitants, each returning two members. From each of these a member was taken, and the largest borough, which was the largest of the number of members to be distributed, which thus amounted to 142. What was their next step? What was the principle they adopted in distributing these members? They gave 64 of those members to large, very large, and even enormous districts, and they gave 28 to the remaining members; whilst the few that were left

were distributed amongst the sister counties of Scotland and Ireland. Thus, then, in saying that it was not only just but also expedient to proceed as we have done, they were quite justified by the constitutional analogy of the home country. Now, though in an old country like England, they would find that very much would have to be changed, and that the present constitution retained, and that they could only approximate in dealing with the numbers, yet they would find, on looking into the matter, that the present constitution of Scotland and Ireland was precisely in proportion to its numbers. On looking at the Census returns, it would be perceived that the agricultural population of England formed one-third of the whole, and that the population of Scotland and Ireland formed two-thirds of the whole. Let them look at the composition of the House of Commons, and they would find these classes represented in the same proportions. The agricultural population of England formed one-third for agricultural and two-thirds for manufacturing and trading constituencies. He had now shown, then, that this was the first and true principle of representation, and that the House of Commons was constituted upon it, and he would now proceed to enquire whether the Parliament meant to do so when they so acted on it. Legislative bodies often did what they never meant to do, and he knew that the House of Commons did so, because, when discovered, it was often convenient to say they never intended it. He would, however, read them the preamble to the 2nd William IV. Act, the City of London Bill, and the City of London Act, and he did this as a lawyer, because a very eminent member of his profession had said, that the preamble was the key to the Act, as well as the guiding principle of the House of Commons, and he said as follows:—"Whereas, it is expedient to take effectual measures to correct divers abuses that exist in the election of members to serve in Parliament, to deprive the commonalty of the City of London of the right of electing members, and to grant them to large, populous, and wealthy towns; and also to increase the number of the knights of the shire to be called to Parliament." Now, the House of Commons, he said, were not so constituted, justified at first, in saying that the basis of the population was the only one that ought to be proposed; and he was sure they would agree with the commonalty in saying that was the only just principle of representation, and the only one which was expedient. As then, they contended, that equality of electoral districts was the only true and just principle of distri-

tating representation, so they contended also that every free male subject of her Majesty, being free, and having been resident six months in the colony, should be entitled to vote, and to hold office, which he intended. After much consideration that as the principle which the committee had adopted : was the most important point in the petition, and the one by which the franchise was to be decided, even under the present principle of representation, as incumbent that every man claiming to vote should be six months resident in the colony; but then, the proposed qualifications were complex and intricate, and would be more likely to excite objections than these qualifications were a frehold, leasehold, or household tenure, being a lodger, a licensee, or the receiver of a yearly salary. Now, he believed—or, at least, he thought—that the proposed complex qualifications had been intended in the first instance with no good object. He was induced to this opinion by the omission from the Municipalities Act of the English Colonies, which he now believed that what the now happily defunct Legislature had intended by these qualifications was originally to extend, but virtually to restrict, the franchise to a small class of persons, and thus to support the present system to be carried out, 95 per cent. of the free adult male population would have the franchise : but, supposing it were so, what right had they to object to the franchise being extended to the whole of the advantages of representation? That was the reason that they insisted that every man who had resided six months in the country, and that was the limit now fixed by the law, ought to have a voice in electing a representative. He was not aware that any man could claim to be a voter; and they firmly believed that that was the basis and best basis on which representation could rest. It had been said, however, that 96 per cent. of the population would be represented if the present system were carried out in its integrity. But, had it ever been so carried out? Or, would it ever be so? He would submit that it could not, because so many of the population were so ignorant, and so ignorant men could claim under them in so many of the colonies, that collectors of the list would become confused, would set a man down wrongly, and thus the vote would be lost. He had ascertained that in one particular colony, a wrong and a right vote had been kept off the Electoral List in consequence of defects in the Electoral Law. About 1521 persons were returned as claiming to be on the roll for the colony, but when the list was taken, it was found that some gentlemen who took the trouble to go round and inquire into this, found that no less than 300 who were duly qualified, were off the roll. This, gave not a very high estimate of the intelligence of the male adult population of the Northernmost Borough. Considering this state of things was remedied the better. Taking these principles, and particularly the last, which he claimed for good, he might be asked what authority he had for proposing that the principle of suffrage for adoption by that meeting? He could not produce, nor they ask for a greater or a better than that of the author of the Reform Act. He could not produce a better than the general usage in England, prior to passing the Act. His words were, "I trust that by extending the franchise to an enlightened, respectable, and honest constituency, they may give a better basis for the basis of representation, and give an additional security to the franchise." That, however, was not his only authority. What had said that truly great and patriotic man, Lord Palmerston—on the very day after moving the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, he had said in the meeting of Parliament! He had been questioned on the subject of further Parliamentary Reform; but with caution worthy of his years and of his position, he had said, "I am glad to give my pledge for the present session." It has been then, in the present session, it has been practised to undergo a work of so much importance. It would, however, said the noble Lord, in the duty of Government during the recess, to give the country a measure of the kind which he had said, and he hoped that at the beginning of the next session of Parliament he would be able to propose some measure that would be a better basis for the franchise. That would be the franchise those who were at present excluded from it. Therefore, when the committee came there and asked that meeting to adopt the principles of the franchise, they need not think that they were the principles of the committee. They were the principles by some of the highest constitutional authorities of their views. He had now done the duty that had devolved on him of explaining what the language of the Bill had meant, and he was glad to have explained what they would adhere. Others might take a different line of conduct, but these were their views, and they would they abide as fixally as the bright sun in the firmament, and they would they abide by these principles were carried into effect. The League would be dissolved, but not till then. At the same time they must not think that the League was altogether by itself. Without the assistance of that meeting, and the aid of the noble Lord, the noble Lord, Wales, they were powerless, and they, therefore, threw themselves on the meeting and on the country for support, hoping they would receive, receive themselves, and think that they were about to gain an easy victory. It would take them

the last time and much labour before they could gain a majority. I think that they would succeed in carrying the present year. I am sure that on the 20th day of July, shortly before the opening of Parliament for the year—though that Parliament ought not to have been six weeks in session. It was not until the 15th of August. He had taken upon himself last session to make one suggestion relative to the time of session; and had then said that, it was impossible for ordinary men to sit through long evenings and give their attendance to the consideration of the heats of the summer session. His proposition had not been very successful, but probably the Government had some reason for preferring the session in this season. Possibly they might have some reasons for 'deferring it so late this year; but I should assure the meeting that the Government would not be so foolish as to do that.

of them hadhuc recklessly wasted. He did not then expect to carry this measure through the Parliament this session ; but, by agitating the public mind, he hoped to bring about meetings in all parts, he hoped so to put matters in train that their labours would be crowned with success next year. In advocating the views that he had expressed, he said that the only reason he had for not giving his reasons for so doing. All men do not think alike. It was quite enough if the common object they had at heart were advanced, even though the means were not the best. He had, therefore, asserted the one object, the extension of the franchise, without looking at the process of reasoning by which such advances towards it. He would not tell them that he was not in favour of the principle of universal suffrage of full age ought to have a vote. It was undoubted on the governing principle of the British Constitution, that taxation and representation should go hand in hand, and that the people of Great Britain lost their North American colonies ;—by adhering to that principle in substance, though not in spirit, it was that those North American colonies had been lost. He saw before them the bright example of America, and by following it they could not do wrong. When he came to reflect that no man could be a member of the House of Commons who contributed, by his consumption of taxable articles, to the Customs revenue, he was satisfied that such a man was entitled to vote for a member to represent him. He said that he was not in favour of the franchise being contributed. Such were his views ; and he spoke only for himself ; also, when he said that he would move it only to be fair that if a man had property he should be entitled to vote. He said that he would also ought to have a vote for a member for that district, to take care of that property, and see that he was not unfairly taxed. He had now done with the petition, and he begged to move the following resolution :—
“ That the House do resolve, that the petition be read a second time.”
It only remained for him to call their attention, for a very short time, to the scheme proposed to the Ministers. They did not intend to extend the franchise to the degree which he was so anxious to see the ministerial organ of the 3rd of June, he said that he meant to do something. They said—of course a semi-official form in the ministerial organ—that they were already doing so, and that they were already doing so, on the principle of population, proportion to the franchise, on the principle of realand not nominal equality. It was his horse that the Government had declared to be in with ; but the horse that the League declared to be out of with. He said that he was very fond of horses, but they only had a fair field and no favour, the horse selected by the Ministry would most certainly be discomfited, might be difficult to decide which was the more meritorious, but he would not say that at her the ministerial organ came to their rescue. He said that he was not in favour of the franchise being extended to those of the Ministry with which it is supposed by a few benighted individuals, that the people of the country would be benefited by the franchise being so produced. It was from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of the 24th June last :—
“ We may lay it down as settled beyond question, that a population of 1,000,000 is not sufficient to make the franchise of any value. Nor is it even. The same cause which sent Melbourne into Sydney, will produce a similar feeling in other towns and in other colonies, and will thus be the cause of a general exchange for the advantages of being at the seat of Govern-

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Mr. V. B. BROWN, the secretary (who was received
tho' cheerless), then read the petition as follows:
To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly (or Council) of New
South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the colony of New
South Wales:
sheweth:
That the representation of your petitioners the present Electoral
District is unequal in principle and unjust in operation, and requires
reform.
That your petitioners are of opinion, that equality of Electoral
Districts, based on population, is the just principle of representa-
tion.
That your petitioners are also further of opinion, that every
male subject of her Majesty, being of full age, and resident in
the colony, should have the equal right to vote in the
electoral District in which he resides.
Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honorable House
to prepare and pass a Bill, to give effect to the principles of
the Electoral reform as above set forth.

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as the western boundary. On the eastern side (marked only by the road) is the beautiful mansion grounds known as Garry Owen, the residence of an E. & G. In the immediate neighbourhood.

THIS DAY, 21st JULY.—Important Sale
CITY PROPERTY. — MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

ROOMS, FURNITURE, PROPERTY, IN MORTGAGE AND CASH, AT THE
 THREE LARGE STORES in Queen-street, lately in the
 occupation of Messrs. Macdon, Marshall, and
 Muir.
 A COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE in Upper
 William-street, Wollombolong.
 (1A) A COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, situated in
 Upper William-street, WOLLOMBOLONG.
 A COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, situated in
 Upper William-street, WOLLOMBOLONG.
 COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, in Harcourt-street, close to
 the Railway.
 Harcourt House, GLEBE.
 Titles unexceptional.
 Terms at sale.
NOTICE. As we have received instructions
 to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-
 street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 1st July,
 the following real estate, properties, and
 the undermentioned furniture, property, and
 effects:
 LOT 1.
 That very comfortable family residence, situate in Upper
 William-street, Wollombolong, at the corner of 5th
 street, and containing nine rooms; dining-room
 with Drawing-room, about 25 feet x 19 feet; cup-
 board kitchen, 12 feet x 15 feet; two bedrooms,
 one of which is about 19 feet x 15 feet; good kitchen
 fitted with Re-ville's stove; capital store-rooms and
 cellars.

WELL OF EXCELLENT WATER, which has never failed, is the principal room, the hall, &c. the staircase is papered; the whole in good order.

The premises occupy a block of six, having a frontage of 100 feet to STAM-STEAD, and a depth of 100 feet to PRINCE-STREET, and which is bounded on the north by ALBERT-PLACE, to which it has about 125 feet of frontage. The premises consist of a large front PARLOR, QUARTERS OF AN ACRE, on which are some choicest fruit trees and shrubs, and ample room for a large garden, &c.

It is needless for any comment upon such a property as this, situated as it is in a most favorable locality, and offering all the advantages of the country, combined with the convenience of the city, and the proximity to the city. It is a MOST DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, in the first-rate order, and replete with every convenience.

A COMMODIOUS STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, situated in Herriest-street, within a short distance of HERBERT-STREET, and containing a frontage of 100 feet back verandah, entrance hall, dining and drawing rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and servants' room on the ground floor, and a large hall, and a large room on the first floor, rear 2nd store, stable, cottage-house, oven, fire-house, &c. It stands on a block of land having about 125 feet to the front, and 100 feet to the rear, and is situated in front of its place in a neat garden, and at the back of the

colored there is a small publick, virtuous, &c. residence, a delightfully situated, has a large prospective value, as the new Fyrmont Bridge-road will pass the door, and materially increase the value of the heart of the city.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

THREE LARGE STORES, situate on QUEEN-STREET, close to NEW PITT-STREET and the CIRCULAR QUAY.

TERMS—at Sale.

TITLE—unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 21st July, 1841, THREE STORES, comprising three substantial built of brick, having frontages to QUEEN-STREET, and PITT-STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Munnah, Marston, and Mitropoulos.

These warehouses are dry and commodious, and of most storing any description of merchandise. Their position will always be sought after by the mercantile community, and they may therefore be included among our FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENTS.

QUEEN-STREET is now the PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARE.

MORT and **CO.** have received positive intimation from the
to dispose of the above city property: to the highest bidder
on the above date.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

MORT & CO'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

MORT and **CO.** beg to notify that they
have established Sale Yards, for stock
every description, at **COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY
STATION, LIVERPOOL**, and having made the most
supply of water, and adjoining yards, with commodious
sluiceways, and adjoining every facility will be afforded
for them, advantages, and disposal committed to their
care.

Shipwrights' Tools, Boxes of Clothing, &c.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction
THIS MORNING, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
his Rooms, Gas-go-trend, opposite the Police Office,
One large chest of shipwrights' tools
One large chest of samplers

property of a deceased seaman
Also, gold and silver watches, percussion gun, wearing
apparel, superior blankets, damaged and other
goods.

LIVERPOOL.

To be sold by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd
of June, at 11 o'clock, all the contents of the late
The sale to commence at 11.30, to suit the convenience of
Purchasers arriving by the Train.

M^r. BRESFORD, of Liverpool, Aus-
tioneer, has received instructions from the Ex-
ecutors of Mrs. Mary Hill, of Liverpool, to sell by auction
at her late residence,
All the furniture and effects of the deceased, comprising
substantial chests of drawers, bedstead, bedding,
chairs, tables, sofas, book-shelves, and a large and
valuable collection of books, cutlery, kitchen
utensils, and also the accompaniments of a well-
ordered establishment. Also,
Horse, carriage, dray, harness, &c., &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
KEEFE V. DALEY.
BANKRUPTCY.
THIS DAY, the 21st of July, instant, at
noon, at the London Tavern, George-street Syd-

[illegible][illegible]

the north-east by the south-west boundary of allotment number three, one hundred and sixty-five feet to John-street; and thence on the north-west by the south-east side of John-street, to the

... deemed a promising opportunity to expand his consulting work.

[illegible]

the miners considered the river bed claims. Several river claims had been made by associated parties of Americans proposed to go on a massive scale, if they could obtain from the authorities a licence to dig for gold in the river bed that they had. I have evinced great interest in the party in particular because they were some 200 miles and four miles long. The river bed is a source of water at a sufficient depth to allow a large plot of land to be irrigated. At the same time the river is everywhere constructed of stones and boulders, and it takes considerable labour, in some places, to get the water as would smelt.

They were at work on the river bed for some time out into the river bed. The river bed is a source of water at a sufficient depth to allow a large plot of land to be irrigated. At the same time the river is everywhere constructed of stones and boulders, and it takes considerable labour, in some places, to get the water as would smelt.

...also being marked on

then on this point. The men also bring marked out where they were working the feet on the banks of the good waves. What's a saving made about a

De Oakley Creek were giving employment to the Oakley Creek comes down the bank by a long, tortuous one of the highest of the river. Crossing the river, a corresponding gulch by the same name, the road went up on every side of it. It is called the Solitary Gully. The title, "has been on the foot of the mountains of good slab and bark has been established. It is the best after turning and to arrive, to avoid the hard road on every side. In worked almost to the end to the yield of gold. It is a record of individual and an extraordinary amount. Very few complaints of illness, assuring me that good was steadily preserving in gold may be considered a happy week for such parts

then on this point. The men also bring marked out where they were working the day before up the banks of the river to the banks of the good water. What's a day's saving made about it?

The Oakley Creek were giving employment to the Oakley Creek comes down the bank by a long, tortuous trail, one of the highest of the river. Crossing the river, a corresponding gulch in the sand, another trail led up on every side of it. It is called the Solitary Gulch trail, has been worn by the foot of the mountains of good slab and bark has been established. It is the best after turning and to survive, to avoid the river on every side. In the worked almost to the river to the yield of gold. It is a record of individual and an extraordinary amount. Very few complaints of illness, assuring me that good water, steadily preserving in the gold may be considered a day's work for such parts.

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The Oakley Creek were giving employment to the Oakley Creek comes down the bank by a long, tortuous trail, one of the highest of the river. Crossing the river, a corresponding gulch in the sand, and the trail continued up on every side of it. It is called the Solitary Gulch. The trail, has been worn by the foot of the mountains of good slab and bark has been established. The trail is the best after turning and to survive, to avoid the river, to cross on every side. In the work almost to the river to the yield of gold. It is a record of individual and an extraordinary amount. Very few complaints of illness, assuring me that good water, steadily, preserving in the gold may be considered a day's work for such parts.

which this letter refers to has been sent to the Australian colonies, as notified by the London Convention. It is intended to press upon the attention of the Colonies the fact that the Convention has been officially recognized by your Government, and that they will be the great beneficiaries of the Convention. It is intended, also, and in this hope, to induce the Colonies to send a representative to the Convention, for your Government is anxious to have the support of the East India and the Colonies.

The Impoverishment of the Transient of the Colonies is a subject which has been taken up by the London Convention, and the Convention has decided to take up the railway question. It is intended to press upon the attention of the Colonies the fact that the Convention has been officially recognized by your Government, and that they will be the great beneficiaries of the Convention. It is intended, also, and in this hope, to induce the Colonies to send a representative to the Convention, for your Government is anxious to have the support of the East India and the Colonies.

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Abstract

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